ex use, or palia e the motives of thos. law of nature if no other, cease where ex use, or palia e the motives of thos-wire opposed the bill; some of which we sell again, moved by the spirit of tradecan readily anticipate. The question of and specula ion, must of course be rejurisdiction, or the power of Congress to duced to the necessary, greater or less, of enact and execute penal laws for territo. asking for time in which to make their ries or States, will be promuent among form could be wisely introduced even inamy is strictly a religious institution, per to consume, ought to buy for cash, and culiar to the Mormon people. Others will cash only; and if the retail trader chooses urze that the evil will in time work its understood all round that he does so fr m own cure Still other pretex s will be pronothing but coeff-lence in his customers pos-d. But we have neither time nor honor, no law being able to reach them disposition to argue very elaborately, any with its compulsory process on his beof these points, a we are not writing for half It is no advantage, in the great a people who are pr pared to enter a n any palisting excuses for su is a course as the harmful and quite as much so to the credwhich we are ond m ing. It is enough itse, too, as to the debtor.

There is no servitude, whether in this for us to kn w, that the people of Ohio, of all political complexions will refuse to or any other country, like that of being in of all political complexions will refuse to dent. Debr is a ball and chain festened endorse their representatives who have to the mental energies. Debt is of itself shused the trust r-pos-d in them. The a tyrant, however seductively it may promatives of those who opposed the bill, sen its lf at the ourset. And it is lament pro ab'y look beyond the present hour.

guarantees: every man relig ous freedom, quality upon them, that the collective enis not quite wide on ugh to take in insiergies of a whole nation are to that exturious belonging to be barrane, and which to praise d, and finally destroyed. The aim a dea h b ow at he vitals of civil za fac , as i is to be seen illustrated with us, aim a dea h b ow at he vitals of civil za is one of the saddest in our whole condition, monally a d the christian religion. Mere physical bondage bears no Let it be supp sed, that a colony, claim- sort of comparison with it. This ening the protection and patronage of the slaves they ry soul, cromp ng and crush-United Stat s, sticulo, in accordance with tog ad its aspirations for freedom and their convictions of religious duty, insti. growth. It takes a mastiff's hold upon tute and practice the rights of human sac out of him. And where the laws are so rifice; would that practice fi d protection constructed as to favor the creditor at the in our government, or even permission.

to its rights and ceremonics, is not restrained by our laws, so long as privale or public rights are not disturbed thereby.

If we look around us, we shall find that tens of thousands of precess, the cardinal principles are not disturbed thereby.

Now and then one struggles as stock owned therein, would othe wise be dom in the Territories, that their decision of 1859? or in the control tax which the benk should pay it the Democratic Legislation of 1859? or away. They retire, like wounded solviers in the of all taxes to which said company is it only when the Court decides in favor or the cardinal principles are not disturbed thereby.

Now and then one struggles as stock owned therein, would othe wise be dom in the Territories, that their decisions are not disturbed thereby. turions of death

county Court:		
GRAND	JURY.	
John H Weakly,	Walnut tow	nsl
Richard D Sutphen	Liberty	44
Wesley H diday		re.
John Gearhart	Greenfield	16
Geo: H Smith		**
John Stuckey	B rne	**
James Enn's	Hocking	44
Pugh J. Murphy	Violet	**
Isaiah Hampson	Richland	**
Joseph Keller	Wa nut	64
Christian F. Schorn	Violet	11
J ha Weldy	Rushercek	44
Isaac R Strickler	Mad son	64
Daniel Collins	Amanda	11
John Taggart	Walnut	160

noon raggare	walnut	160
PETE	JURY.	
Jacob Kerns	ttocking to	wnsh
David Charles		Ni.
Joel Shæffer	Madis n	ie
Enoch Buch'er	Liberty	44
Henry M Brands	Greenfield	60
Jonathan Parmer	Richland	**
Andrew Ucker	Amanda	111
Daniel Ful a	Liberty	+6
John J. Feller	Violet	ět:
William Hutton	Greenfield	
George Linta		4.6
David Boyer	Violet	**

earnestiese than ever before. Even if in the course of such discussions, many crude things resaid, and even many posi ions are assumed that prove indefensible, it pever hele-s shows to what parthe bu dens of one class at the monifest lect active in devising means of equitable

credits, as at present tolerated and prac-Various pretexts will be put for and to ticed, is wrong. Credit should, by

ably true, to , where, as with us, so many The constitutional privision which cople find themselves in this category and he laws bear with such severe in: ast, rather than the debtor, it cannot be Freedom of religious worship, in r. gard but the latter must suffer far more deep-

or the cardinal principles upon which our the energies, the strength, the labor, and government is built, en angered. The the worth of the entire nation, -men who constitution reserves the right to the people to protect themselves and their government from the invation of such institut at name to the high-st material, if not into:lectual achi-vements,-are living, and It may be claimed that the world knows only living, with the threats and terrors well enough, that the people of this, the of debts over the r h ads. They look achristian republic of North America, are head, and can discern nothing in life for not polygamists. The world does not them to do, because they happened to be know that we are polygamists; but if we unfortunate in w. at they have already unput upon our journals, and send abroad dertaken; and a cruel I wis permitted to the fact, that one of the colones of the rest of his life he shall not exercise his United States practices this uncivilized talents, nor bring into play his energies. thing, as a religious right, and that a re nor exercise his ingenuity, at the risk of Lous XIV., when thousands of her most speciable portion of the people's repres n. having the results pronounc d upon, and tatives in Congress assembled refused to snate ed from him at any time. Hence ne is channed, hand and foot. He feels poss a law to abolish it, the nation is conscious that he is nothing better than stained thereby, and looses caste with the a wrick already. If he can manage to civilized world.

This institution is a withering curse, and a blackning veil on our fair name he will es eem himself particularly fortusmong the civilized nations of the earth; nate, and tri s hard to be content with and no man can, in his capacity of repre merely that. But there is nothing more in sentative of an enlightened people, neguit lift for him. The law has thundered its himself by so flimsy a pretext, as the want anathama against him for his misfortunes of constitutional power. He must shake has indirectly helped to rain upon his the dirt from his own skirts, or receive helplus, head, -and henceforward his manthe condemnation of an insulted people. | hood is crushed; acciety no longer recog-The following is the list of drawn force; he falls out of the car of progress; jurors for the May term of the Fairfield he may not plan, sim, devise, work, as pers any more, but must finish his worldly career with creeping in the saudhole of corner, and worrying out his existence as quetly as he can.

the bare representative of baolutism; and ing his spirit, crushing out his ambition, and exertions to hims it, and his family, and destroying his energy, because he and his country." was once obliged to suff r his note to go to protest? We cry ou with the shrillest We have already expressed our belief that preme Court of the State, against the public instances of tyra-ny and compelldexternal suffering; we are the vaunted friends of and advocase for the stave whom we cannot reach with our hand, and who does not yet begin to dream of the value or meaning of the boon we seek to ex end him; but we acquiesce in a legal arrange afford to trifle with and waste its own enment, amouning, in fact, to a grinding tyranny, by which not only the bodies. but the souls like wise of cultivated and highly intelligent write men are ground strength than mere property, because proto impalpable powder. Is there not a perty is divested of all Lower without the wicked inconsistency somewhere in this? or is it rather a practical illustration of that "teles opic philanthropy" which pref ra to g see afar off rather than first look b tter than all, the philanthropist cannot Exchange

Human life, considered as a physical and spiritual combination, is the most satior the collection of debts. Here is an cred of all things known to us, and much open fi ld in which a wise ref rm. reflectmore sacred in this era of advancemen ing in some proper degree the advanced in the control of the co The People's Party of D laware that has gone before. But do sentiments and the Repu lie as and will not send delegate to the Union Convention.

The People's Party of D laware that has gone before. But do sentiments and it as of the time, may be sentiments and delegate to the Union Convention.

The People's Party of D laware that has gone before. But do sentiments and it as of the time, may be sentiments and delegate to the Union Convention.

The People's Party of D laware that has gone before. But do sentiments and it as of the time, may be advected in this era of advanced in Coal Bade —Our contributor on coal beds has our thanks. We hope to hear from him often.

proved the state of the beds has our thanks. We hope to hear from him often.

proved the state of the beds has our thanks. We hope to hear from him often.

proved the state of the state of the state of the beds has our thanks. We hope to hear from him often.

Portige Co. \*\*

Proble Co. \*\*

Ress Co. \*\*

April 5th 1890—17.

April 5th 1890—17.

Propus

at the system that so surely destroys the We are glad to see the laws relating to whole of a man. Is this because we canthe position of Debtor and Creditor dis. no penetrate with our perceptions desper cussed at more length and with greater than the rind of things, to look at what is all the white going ou steadily within?-Is it rue that the apparent is, with us, only the real-and thet murder is to mu der, if the breath is not suddenly

lebtor and creditor, o remain on the state ule book. They can readily be def need. ndeavor to interpret the spirit and sentiment of the age, not those of the ages out them. Another plea will be, that polyg to this part of the field; but they who buy of which we have happily emerged. We want statutes that shall seem to recognize manhood, as well as property; and we apists to bestir themselves in behalf of the enactment of such statutes. Let us recognize, in our legislation, the g eat under ying fact, that no nation can thrive and become great so long as it is in want of men; and let us remember, too, that in this age men are not the mere machines they were in the feudal days, but repreent affections, sentiment, intellect, tho't, and an energizing will; and in proportion s law rears its crest and s eks to trample Il these elements and qualities under its iron foot, is a nation deprived of the pow-

er and glory a which it might otherwise make perpetual boost. Who could to day sit down and pursue from view, it is snatched from them by money authority of law. In such a case, there is n inducement for them to ren weff rt; if they are certain to have their ail soaichdemn themselves to such s-rynud-?

of h roism. The s me paper adds, in Illustration of developed-n mely, that it is the energy and free spirit of a people that secures to | was demared that taxes should be impo it all its greatness and glory-What whould be the effect were a certain decided number of our most energetic and capable business men annually removed from us, sent away, taken from our com mon country? What was the effect upon France under the religious perse ution of ingenious and useful citizens left their country and sought the protection of other governments? Most sens bly and seriously were the elle ts feit in that counry, and most vividly have the baleful results 'e n discribed by her histor ans .-Our own country to-ray is r-aping important results from that expairiation; and ome of England's most populous towns and most thriving are owing to the same. the average amount of all moneys, effects, Conservative, ex ra, pruden and cautions men are necessary to a nation, but it will not do to have all of his class. The unsuccessful, as all know, are generally the energetic, the daring, the innova ing class; upon these does a nation d pend or its progress, for its success, for its power To cite an example that ought not to e heedlessly forgotten, and which will pass into history as a philosophic fact, after the general bankrupt act of 1841, our whole country sprung into new life; trade, commerce, manufactures, seemed to be almost magically renewed; these who had been hampered, weakened, oppressed, at Now why—all reflecting men at once once be ame men; they re-ongaged in buask should these things be so? Law siness, they trought their energies, their once be ame men; they re-ongaged in buought to be supremacy of reason, and no. power, their experien e into play. and most successful y demonstrated the neceswhat possible reson can there be in taking sity of a law that should give the properaway a man's incentive to exertion, break ty of a debtor to his cr ditors, and his life

It is well put. We need say no more ergies; second, that man is of much more consequence in the scale of national aid and direction of an intelligent and Belmont overlook the brui-ed and bl eding tearts, and un'ed in the c neus returns, that Franklin have b en made such by the present laws

1From the Ohio State Sournal.] Bank Taxation -- The Present State of the Dayton Bank" Question.

For some years past there has been a con roversy going on between the aurelation to the rate at which the latter should be taxed on their earnings. In the except that on the Gu rusey Branch Bank, present year but a small portion of the (8795 50.) and that on the Dayton Bank, made to flow?

An exchange, in speaking of the miseries of the men of misfortune, remarks. Auditor's Reports h t since 1850 the fol.

(\$795.50.) and that on the Dayton Bank,
(\$34.02.) amounting to \$829.52, which
sums have been paid into the Treasury.

The amount paid in 1840 was \$21.633. est and conscientious, the sorest trials a the Legislature to the fact that but few wait them. If they cannot compromise of the Banks had paid the taxes assumed individuality to a great extent. They are lis52 and he intimated that the delin-quency betokened the ex stence of a con-quency betokened the ex stence of a con-They cannot enter into new negatiations spiracy to tran ple upon and override the shall have been adjudicated in the Courts They cannot enter into new negatiations to make or earn money, even to pay their liabilities. They are deprived of all advantages preliminary to success, and, as must be expected, gradually lose courage and hope, and, with their families, in too many instances, they become perhaps a burden on the State, or a bes are de. The Banks resisted the payment of taxes one, and that in fa ure decision, it would prived of the glorious possibilities that u der the act of 1852, and contended that be reversed. Whether this be so or not, might have awaited them and theirs."— they should be taxed only at the rate the future will determine; but of one Alas! how true, how sadly true is this provided for in the general law under thing there can be little doubt: the mass Alas! how true, how sadly true is this provided by the second of the Supreme of the people of the people of the Sacendard that the present laws, regulating the relations of debtor and creditor, o remain on the star but this decision was reversed by a substained. In the meantime the State Treaswe know; so can tyranny and wrong of all of the United tates. While the matter this source. kinds; but we put in our plea here for a was in conhoversy in the Courts, no taxsystem of legislation that shall at least es were paid by the Banks, but in 1856,

this decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States (Dodge that heretofore made. Will they should es. Woolsey) which held that "where the and throw up their caps and grow eleed from them, to what end will they con- State of Chie, chartered a bank in 1845, quent on the stump in praise of these And in which charter was stipulated the a Judges should they reverse, by a decision so they either waste or throw their lives mount of tax which the bank should pay the Democratic Legislation of 1859? or melancholy and ignoble a fate, and comes passed an act levying taxes upon the off conqueror over both foes and for une—bank to a greater mous an found-d uplaw and tuck; but these instances are 8. on a different principle: This act is in very rare as to be held up as very models offliet with the Constitution of the United States, as impairing the obligation of contract and therefore void. The face his very thought which we have already that the people o the State had, in 1851. adop ed a new consucution, in which it sed upon banks in the mode which the ac: 1852 purport d to carry ou, cannot re ease the State from the obligations and dates imposed upon it by the constitu

tion of the United States." On the 5 h of April, 1859, the legislaure passed a new law on the subject of The cost of the buildings and machinery bank taxaiton, by which it is made the du y of the President and cashier of eveoath, during the month of May annually, written statem ut, containing lat, the little removed from the raw material, and average amount of notes and bills discount- of a quality quie beyond anything the ed or purchased by said bank, which a mount shall include alt the loans or dis coun s of su h bank, w eth r originaly made or renewed du ing the year, and 21, or dues of every description belonging to such bank, loaned, invested or otherwise employed with a view to profit. The 63d section provides that in case the president and cashier refuse or omit to make the statement required, the Auditor of State shall ascertain the amount so required to be returned, from the last quarterly returns made to his office, to which shall be added fifty per cent., and made the duty of the Auditor of State to assess thereupon the amount of taxes required by the set. On the 20th of December in each year, it is made the dury of he comptroller to draw in favor of the Treasurer of State upon each bank for the amount of taxes so assessed, which draft shall be made the duty of said Presidens or Cashier to pay forthwith into the Treasury. In default of payment of said draft on or before the 31st of December any year, the Tr-asurer of State is required to no ify the Attorney Gen ral thereof such liber il I was send d to build up a sideresident and Cashier by mandam ense of henor in the debtor, would be to us to compel the payment of the said taxmore to the final advantage of the creditor es, or he may, at his option, commence himsel than those that are now suffered a civil action against the President and to exist. But if this view is not enough. Directors of said bank in the Court of then, cortainly, when we come to add to Common Pleas or Superior Court of Frank-

Under this set the taxes assessed on the banks was as follows: City Bank of Columbus 7.886.63 Commercial bk. Cincinnati 6,353,82 Athens Branch Bank 1,375.05 " Bridgeport 8.397.93 1,405,01 Columbus 2,318.78 Ripley Columbus 3.690,00 4 076.30 1 622,37 Harrison Co. Cadiz 2.000.79 Lancaster 3.798.19 Logan Logan 5 042 43

Springfield Marietta 4 673.73 3 000,73 Zanesville 6,467.70 1,651 05 Piqua 1.146 66 Eaton 1.4 8 04 Chilli othe

Piqua

Guernany ".

Total amount assessed 876,594.08 The above amounts were drawn for by yess 134, maye 73. This was a large the Comptroller as required by the law, but all the draits were returned unpaid. ritory of Utah The result places the seal of condemnation upon this relic of barbarism; the vote being in the proportion of 149 for the bill to 60 are incident. The relation of debtor and cred of the mean of mistortone, remarks added to the same of the state of the mean of mistortone, remarks added to the mean of mistortone, remarks added to the same of the same o the act of 1859, except the amount rec evwait them. If they cannot compromise of the Banks had paid the taxes assumed their indebtedness, they at once lose their indebtedness, they are at extent. They are 1852 and he introduced that the deline

> s quent decision by the Supreme Court ury is deprived of almost all income trom The charters of the Banks now in existence have but a few years to run, when they paid into the Treasury as taxes due they will expire by limitation. It may be prior to Nov. 15, 1855. \$180,961.20; in doubted whether it is worth while, under

bankers and brokers, and that said tax- great zeal to induce the people to believe at mylate residence. H. SCOTT. law, although it prescribes a different that the opinions of the United States Sumode and greater rate of taxation than is provided for in it e 60th section of the bank ng law of 1845, is not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, It which they are ased. The Dred Scott the Gazette rooms, in the Tallmadge build-Who could to day sit down and pursue a true and verta le history of the sufferings that have been silently borne by the army of persons, whose greatest crime is that they chanced to fail in business?—
Thousands and tens of thousands have been made slaves for life by this single

That the taxes shall be assessed on all short of demi-gods, whose lightest opinions and the sole being equality and fairness. It requires, by a true it representation: 1st.

Thousands and tens of thousands have been made slaves for life by this single.

That the taxes shall be assessed on all short of demi-gods, whose lightest opinions.

The solution of the United States, 1t which they are seed. The Dred Scott dictum they have incorporated into their pla forms, extelled it in their speeches on the sump, and exalted it to such a degree that many have been led to suppose that the men who pronounced it are little above.

The dictum they have incorporated into their pla forms, extelled it in their speeches on the sump, and exalted it to such a degree that the men who pronounced it are little above.

The dictum they have incorporated into their plane forms, extelled it in their speeches on the sump, and exalted it to such a degree that the men who pronounced it are little above.

The dictum they have incorporated into their plane forms, extelled it in their speeches on the sump, and exalted it to such a degree that many have been led to suppose that the men who pronounced it are little above. trilling turn in nature, whose energies property, except the subjects of the spec- ion should be held as of more weight than ought to have been saved to the nation; ified exemptions; 2d. That the taxes the matured opinions of others who do but the moment they might begin te earn shall be assessed on all property by a uni not compy their elevated positions. It something for themselves, unless they form rule; and 3d. That all taxable prop- will be interesting to observe the conduct ould manage dexteriously to conce I it erty shall be taxed as its true value in of these men it the fu ure decision of the

same Court on the question of Bank taxation in Ohio shall be in accordance with sanctity? Who can tell?

From the Cincinnati Commercial

Attempt to Blow up Gas Works. CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, April 17, 1860. Ens. Com: -This mo ning about 2 o'lock an at empt was made to blow up the Gas Works in this place, intending to kill to men and a boy who were employed at the Works and were asleep at he time by a former employ e of the C mpany who has been arrested and is in jail.

A manufactory of friction matches has just been put in operation at Cincinnati by two wealthy cirizens of that ci y bank to make out and return under one in Austria. It will turn out and pack 6000 gross of matches a day, at a cost but public has seen

> On the 12th day of F-bruary, by the Rev H. King, Mr J. H. Lucez and Miss JULIA A BIRY.

> In this city at the Ameri an Hotel. the 17th inst., by Rev. J F. Reinmund, Mr Anner Bussy and Miss DELLAH A. MOORE all of this county.

THE LAST CHANCE TO LOCATE LAND WARRANTS. A BOUT Three Millions of Acres of Land will be brought into market in the State of Iowa, in Jane 12t. We expect to make extensive selections in the various Districts throughout the State, prior to the foring of the Lands, and from our experience in business, we feel confident that we can give entire business, we feel confident that we can give entresstisfaction to all who may outrust their business to our
care. The senior pariner of the firm will be in Lan
casterabous the first of April, and any business left
with J. W. S. seekennb, of that city, will be attended
at that time fees, \$10 per Quarter Section.
Correspondences olicited. Address
HOOPER & BEATTY,
Land Agents, Kirksville, Missour
March 25, '858-471f

JOHN D. MARTIN. P. B. BWING. C. P. GARAGRY **EXCHANGE BANK** Martin & Co.

Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio. 

MERCHANT TAILOR. Tallmadge Block, Main Street, LANCASTEM, OMIO. L.W. YS on hand a heavy stock of GOODS, of the bost qualities, which he manufacturers to order y experienced workmen. Also, a large supply of eady Made Clothing. april 12, 1800—21f

H. SPRINGER

S WELDY, ATTORVET AT LAW. LANCASTER, OHIO
OFFICE-Tallmadge Building, Main Street.
Lancaster, april 12, 1660-21f

H. L. CRIDER, RESIDENT DENTIST, LANCASTER, OHIO.

THENDER his professional services to the public Pulling, Plugging, and Plate work done in the neatest and meat dumble manner.

IT TOFFICE —Opposite American Hotel.

Lancaster, april 12, 1800—21f 1,4.8 04 RAPE GEOWERS CAN CARRY ON THEIR BU-5.472.46 SIN 885 most successfully at Hammonton, free from frosts. Some forty Vinyards set out this season. See Hammonton Lands, another column. Admission of Kansas.

Wednesday last the House pa sed the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandorte Constitution by 61 majoritymajority, and we trust the Bena e will out upon the matter promptly and admit Kandelay. This is the second time that the Hous- has voted to admit Kansas as a State. The first time was on the 3d of An equal number from the non-slaveholding States voted sgainst it-Mesers. English, Sickles and Scott. Absent or not voting were thirteen Southern and three Northern d mocrais, and nine opposition, in luding three Sou hern Americans.

The people of Kansas have already accepted the Wyandotte Constitution, and have chose State officers and a Legistature under it, awaiting the action of Congrees. The people expect the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Con-titution Let the enate heed their voice .-O. Sate Journal

Engle please copy.
P. S. I can be found at all times a

JOHN LYONS, AND DEALER IN FISH, SALT, BACON

WOULD say, that he is now filling up Stoc the SPRING TRADE, and in a few days be prepared to supply the Farmers with Fish fro Northern Lakes. Bring on your Bacon, whic takes in exchange for Goods or pays Cash if deal Remember, my terms are CASH, and I can

Bell Chenper than any house that does a general credit business.— But I will say to all punctual paying citizens of town that I will furnish Pass Books, and run their account for thirty days, at the end of which time will expec-the means. that I will furnish Pass Books, and run their accounts for thirty days, at the end of which time will expect the money.

JOHN LYONS.
P. S. I have for sale a SURVRYING COMPASS, with all the implements. Also, a full set of CARPEN TEKES DEAPTING INSTRUMENTS, all of which I will sell very low. will sell very low. Lancaster, Apri 15, 1860—2m1

April 4th, '60. JIMMY LYONS LYONS & SON

A RE recieving and opening their spring stock o Delaine-, Challies, Paul de Chevres.

And the most fashionable styles of Silks We keep on hand constantly the colebrated Amos keeq, Wamasutta and Arwrght Prints. Our stock of Ladies Shoes are second to sone and will be seld Ladies Gai'ers for 621cts - Gentlemens Oz-

ford Ties for \$100. Our Ronnels are the very latest out. We cordiall natice our customers and friends who want good arguins to call and see us.

April 4 1899—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. WAGENHALS AS removed his office to the Shuffer Stock, t doors South of H. B. Hunter's Drng Store. Hesidence—Scoffeld Suilding, Northwest corner Hesidence—Scoffeld Suilding, Main and Columbus Streets. Lancaster, April 5, 1860.—3m1

PATENTS, FOR MISSOURI GRADUATED LAND. Are now being issued, to these who nitend to making the necessary Proc HAVE received some, and am prepared to obtain them without fait.

The flucciver's Duplicate, and an advance fee of \$10 is required. Balance of fee to be paid upon delivery of Patent. Should no Patent be obtained, the duplicate and advance will be refunded, and no charges made.

Delay in this matter is dangerous, while promptness energy access.

Delay in this master is a part of the secures success.

"I have for sale, on hand, all the time, Lands in any locality, at very lew prices. Title unquestionable.

T. W. TALLMADGE.

Real Estate Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

CABINET WARE

THOMAS G. DODSON. AT FISHEL'S CORNER, BROADWAY, Manufactors Cabinet Ware of all descriptions and styles. S Wares are made of the best materials manufactured with special reference to du ad after the most modern patterns. Also,

UNDERTAKING. COFFINS of any style, furnished on in town and country, with or without a Hearse. He will also attend to

CARPETING & UPHOLSTERING n the City, or in the country.

Mr. BOLLY, in the same establishment, man PLAIN AND PANCY CHAIRS. ade hencelly, end to be worth the money they ask. Lancaster, Agril 5, 1960—11f

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES

Consolidated Becember 1, 1850,

This institution is now the largest, most thereugh and practical in its course of business training of any Mercantile College in the Eleta.

DAILY LECTURES on theoretical and practical Book-Reeping, Commercial Law, Political Reconomy, Commercial Endies, Correspondence, Rathamatics, Posmanahlp, dec., by men of experience in their professions.

The DIPLOMA is in no case given to any Graduate who is not competent to keep the books of any business House.

Time of study unlimited—Usually takes an apt pupil from six to nine weeks. Can enter at any time, as there is no vacation.

Test Cost—Including Scholarship, Books, Boarding, de., de., de., about 275.

Scholarship good in the four principal Commercial Colleges in the United States.

For full particulars, onclose two stamps and address DUFF, NeCOY & CO.,
March 8, 1860—451f Columbus, Ohio.

Special Notices.

Gives podes, that he has removed Shop, to the building heretofore known sa Mas. Gazen's to w, opposite the Shortter Hotel -- 4w.

BERNEODWA B. Dr. A. C. BARLOW has removed his Office, to rooms in the Giesey Building,on

South side of Main Street, up stairs.

Cressp.

Children are often seized very suddenly with this disease, which, if not quickly relieved, proves fatal it generally stacks oblidres in the night, after having been much exposed to damp, cold winds through the day? Damp becase, wat feet, thin shoes, wet clothes or any thing that obstructs perspiration, may occasion Croup. Mothers you rehildren are liable to be taker with this dread complaint at a time when you less it; but its not slaways a dector cas, be called or a re mady found, and for this reason we would advice you now. and without a moment's dalay, to buy a bottle

ANOTHER VEUSE — It is our honorable privelege to give to the world another verse of "Ole Uucle Ned," never before published, but written and sung by the original author. It is an important addendum to the picture.

"Untle Ned's ole dog laid down by his grave, And he wondered if Ned wouldn't come bace agin To hunt for de possum and de coon.

"Untle Ned's ole dog laid down by his grave, And he wondered if Ned wouldn't come bace agin To hunt for de possum and de coon.

"Untle Ned's ole dog laid down by his grave, And he wondered if Ned wouldn't come bace agin To hunt for de possum and de coon.

"Untle Ned's ole dog laid down by his grave, And he wondered if Ned wouldn't come bace agin To hunt for de possum and de coon.

Giddiness, Hendache, &c.

they paid into the Treasury as taxes due prior to Nov. 15, 1855, \$180,961,20; in 1856, \$44,444,49; in 1857, \$29,845,20; in 1858, \$793,041,20; in 1859, \$21,683,672 — or a yearly average in the last ten years of \$38,834,55.

We subjoin the substance of the decision by the Supreme Court of the State in 1853, and the substance of the subsequent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States:

The Supreme Court of Ohio in 1853

The Supreme Court of Ohio in 1853, is valid and constitutional in the breis it provides for the texation of banks.

The leaders of the sub-called Democratics it provides for the texation of banks bankers and brokers, and that said tax-law, all-hough it prescribes a different law, all-hough it prescribes a different law of the law is of som otherage the doubted whether it is worth while, under these circumstances, to foment a bitter (seeing against them. and derange the currency of the State to the inevitable injury of its business interests, and whether it is morth while, under these circumstances, to foment derange the currency of the State to the inevitable injury of its business interests, and whether it is not better, on the whole, to permit the sub-state of the sub-state of the s

history of Dr. Moreit tainer, and now this measure was introduced.

BEWARE of a counterfeit of these Pilla-YELLOW WRAPPERS. All gendine are in BLUE wraps ers, with the signature of B. lake Judson, on each box. Pr. et 3 cents.

Dr. More's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Mudicines.

Dr. More's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Mudicines.

Dr. Eoback's Yearly Resume.

DIMEASE EXPELLED FROM THE BLOOD BY UR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEMBLES.—I know of fourteen hundred and fifty one persons, some of whom have been given over by physicians, who have been radically cured by my Scandinavian medicines, and I do not hear of one in a thousand of the cures that my medicines effect. A mong them, as copied from my record are \$400 of Dyespepsia; 136 Liver Complaint; 117 Rheumatism; 22 Scrofula in adults; 67 Scrofus in children; 135 General Dedility; 47 Sexual Dimbility; 186 Tetter and other diseases of the fkin; 36 Fits; 215 Fever and Ague; 250 various diseases. I have now over-4.500 Agents. Fee advertisement.

Bend This!

FARM LANDS FOR SALE, 25 MILES from Phill adelphia by Railroad, in the State of New Jersey Soil among the best for agricultural purposes, being good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is large trace divided luto small farms, and hundred large tract divided luto small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful and ascure from frosts. Terms from \$15 to \$20 per aere, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place leave Vine Street Wharf at Philadelphia at 7% A. M., by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R.J. BYRNES by letter, Harmonton Post Office, Atlantic county, Naw Jérzey. See full advertisement in another column.

Man was made to Mourn. Man was made to Mours.

So said the inimitable Robert Burns, and to a great extent there is no doubt he was right. There is no season of the year which persons are more liable to contract deseased than in the Spring, the many audden changes of temperament, the damp and slush of dissolving snow, added to the follies of many fashions send thousands to a premature grave. Can nothing prevent it? We have but to mention "Dr. Lindsay's improved Ricord Searcher," and the question is answered. Read the certificates of its efficacy. Try a bottle, if satisfaction is not given, money refunded. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the Union.

[Proc advertisement in another column.—45]

TWO CONSUMPTSVEE.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread die ase, Consumption,—is anatous to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free of the will send a copy of the prescription used free of sarge; with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will flud a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Branchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Feb. 16, 1860—3m43 Williamsburgh, Longisland.

| PPPPPPPPP DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL, The great stundard medicines of the present-

age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Bebility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered

liver or weakness of the stomach and digesting organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS. The Balsamio Cordial has acquired a

reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation estant. It will cure, without vara. the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, or Hoursenson, Bronchitis, In-fluence, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cure over known of

Confirmed Consumption. A few doses will also at once shock and cure the most severe Diarrhoon proceeding

from COLD IN THE BOWELS. These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKBON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philodelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKBOH

will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanace are given away by all our agents. Rold by KAUFFMAN & CO., Lancaster, Obto. August 18, 1859-1916

DR. J. G. HAMILL. Demillat.

OFFICE and residence the same as recently occupied by Dr. R. Scott, on Broadwoy, dae, equare South of the Market House.

Laucaster, April 5, 1869—116